



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

take at home is not likely to have been given to a man under suspicion. He is known to his people to be thoroughly loyal to his country, and therefore he is quite sure to retain their confidence and to be able to lead them forward in their development as perhaps no other statesman of his country could do. His influence in the international field is sure to be large, and we doubt not also healthful and pacific, in the years just before us.

#### Co-operative Societies.

The growing disposition of our time among men to put into practice the altruistic ideals of brotherhood and social solidarity is manifested in a remarkable way in the development of coöperative societies during the last quarter of a century. The current *Arena* contains, among other valuable things, the following most instructive information:

There are in England (including Scotland and Wales) at the present time 1,648 coöperative societies. The volume of business which they carried on last year amounted to over \$400,000,000, and the profits distributed in cash dividends to members was more than \$45,000,000. These societies own and control the two largest wholesale houses in the world, about 3,000 retail stores, and a great number of factories, some of which are among the largest in Great Britain. They own and operate eight ocean steamers. They have reduced the cost of passing goods from the producer to the consumer from 33½ per cent. to 6½ per cent. They also carry on a vast system of banking, building and fire, life and accident insurance; and in addition to the commercial labors and pursuits, they are doing a splendid work in the way of education, while providing various means for the recreation and social enjoyment of young and old among their vast constituency. Ireland has 232 coöperative dairy or creamery societies, 101 agricultural societies, 52 coöperative banks, and 39 poultry and miscellaneous societies, with a total membership of 40,000. In Switzerland there are 3400 societies, of which 370 are distributive societies, doing an annual business of \$11,500,000, and embracing a membership of over 124,000 persons, representing 500,000 coöperators, one-sixth of the entire population. In Germany there are about 17,000 coöperative societies, with a membership of 2,000,000. In Belgium there are 1000 societies, with 24,519 members. Austria has 5,092 societies, Hungary about 1500, France over 4,000, Italy about the same number, Holland over 2000, Denmark just under 2,000, and there are a number of societies in Spain and Sweden.

It will be a great encouragement to any friend of coöperation to read the interesting details of the work of these societies given in the *Arena*.

**Pennies Wasted.** A Boston subscriber, who does not give his name, has sent us a postal card gently upbraiding us for wasting pennies by putting a two-cent stamp on the copies of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* mailed to subscribers in the city of Boston. He says that the paper weighs under four ounces and that therefore one cent is sufficient. We are very sorry that he thinks us extravagant. We assure him that we, and the mailing company which does our mailing, have looked up every phase of the postal laws, in order to reduce our postal expenses to the lowest possible minimum. We are sorry that Uncle Sam does not agree with him, as he ought to do. If "Subscriber" will look up the postal laws he will find that the *publishers* of a paper like ours must pay two cents postage on all copies weighing over two ounces sent to subscribers in the city where the paper is published. Others than the publishers can send the same papers at the rate of one cent for four ounces or under. This is one of the curious absurdities and injustices of the present postal laws, which repeated efforts have been made to have changed, but so far without avail. It costs us twelve times as much to mail copies of our paper in Boston as it does in Chicago, or Denver, or San Francisco, or Honolulu. To every other city in the nation except Boston the paper goes for one cent a pound. "Subscriber" will do us a great favor if he will go to Washington and get us relieved from the necessity of wasting these pennies. We should be glad to use them in the enlargement of our peace work.

#### Brevities.

. . . The governments of Italy and Guatemala have chosen the president of France, Mr. Loubet, as arbitrator in the controversy between them touching the rights of Italian subjects in the Central American republic. Mr. Loubet has consented to act.

. . . The Society of Friends in Great Britain has appointed a committee of eighty-five to visit all the congregations of the Society and endeavor to impress upon the members the extent of their responsibilities as followers of the Prince of Peace. They have taken a most wise course, to prepare for peace in time of peace, instead of waiting to try to do something when a war excitement is coming on.

. . . Governor Taft has finished his mission at Rome, and the dispatches give assurance that an arrangement has been reached which will in due time lead to an amicable settlement of the friar question in the Philippines.

. . . Warships are not only great death dealers, but often also consummate death traps. The Chinese cruiser, *Hai Chee*, was destroyed by an explosion of her magazine on the 21st of June, and of her crew of two hundred and fifty men only two escaped. Three small boats lying alongside were also destroyed with their occupants.

. . . Mr. T. W. Balch of Philadelphia and his brother Edwin are in St. Petersburg, engaged in the search for documents which they believe to be of such a nature as will bring about the final settlement of the Alaska boundary dispute. They have no recognized status with our government, but officials of the State Department are aware of their mission, and hope that they will succeed.

. . . It is reported that the British government is about to make an effort to secure an agreement of the powers, through the Hague tribunal or otherwise, by which they will pledge themselves not to allow their territories to be used as the base of supporting operations in war against a friendly nation, as has been done, they claim, by Holland and Belgium in giving asylum to Mr. Kruger, Dr. Leyds and other members of the Boer Junta in Europe.

. . . President Roosevelt issued a proclamation of general amnesty to the Filipinos on July 4. It declared the "insurrection" in the Philippines at an end and peace established in all parts of the archipelago, except the Moro territory. Complete amnesty was granted to all persons in the Philippines who had participated in the "insurrection."

. . . The United States government has decided to take cognizance of the appeal of Bolivia, to the extent of making an inquiry into the Acre territory dispute between that country and Brazil, caused by the lease of the territory to an Anglo-American syndicate.

. . . The Casualties of the American army in the Philippines up to April 30, fixed as the end of the "insurrection," are as follows: Killed or died of wounds, 69 officers and 936 enlisted men; deaths from disease, 47 officers and 2535 enlisted men; deaths from accidents, 6 officers and 125 enlisted men; drowned, 6 officers and 257 enlisted men; suicides, 10 officers and 72 enlisted men; murdered, 1 officer and 91 enlisted men. Total deaths, 139 officers and 4016 enlisted men. Wounded, 190 officers and 2707 enlisted men; a total of 2897. Killed and wounded and deaths other than by disease, 282 officers and 4188 enlisted men; total 4470.

. . . Great Britain and Japan have concluded an agreement with Korea and each other to guarantee the independence of Korea. This is said to be one of the fruits of Secretary Hay's diplomacy in the East, the purpose of which has been to maintain the *status quo*, and especially the integrity of China.

. . . The project of a treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and France, brought forward by Mr. Barclay, former president of the British Chamber of Commerce of Paris, has been approved by the French Chambers of Commerce of London, Dublin, Boulogne-sur-Mer, Clermont, Marseilles, Havre and Dunquerque, by the British Chamber of Commerce at Paris, and by the Chambers of Commerce of Bordeaux, Calais, Toulouse, Besançon, Lyon, Bolton and Douvres.

. . . The Korean Minister has been at The Hague conferring with the Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs for the adhesion of Korea to the Hague Conventions.

## Christianity and War.

*From the German of Bodenstedt.*

BY ERNEST H. CROSBY.

Talk, if you will, of hero deed,  
Of clash of arms and battle wonders;  
But prate not of your Christian creed  
Preached by the cannon's murderous thunders.

And if your courage needs a test,  
Copy the pagan's fierce behavior;  
Revel in bloodshed east and west,  
But speak not with it of the Saviour.

The Turk may wage a righteous war  
In honor of his martial Allah;  
But Thor and Odin live no more,  
Dead are the gods in our Valhalla.

Be what you will, entire and free,  
Christian or warrior, each can please us;  
But not the rank hypocrisy  
Of warlike followers of Jesus.

RHINEBECK, N. Y.

## Peace Over Africa.

BY EDWIN MARKHAM.

I

O bugles, ripple and shine,  
Ripple and rapture down the wavering line.  
Praise! Praise! Praise!  
For the last of the desperate days.  
Shake out the lyrical notes  
From your cavernous silvern throats;  
Burst into joy mad carols once again  
To herald the homing men.

O bugles, tell it to the opening sky,  
And go the roads of men with joyous cry.  
Peace on the wreath and the wreathless head —  
Peace over England, over Africa —  
Peace for the living, quiet on the dead —  
Peace on the souls hurled downward from the day,  
Hurled down with bated breath,  
To join the old democracy of Death.

II.

The challenge of the bugle and the glum  
Rejoinder of the drum,  
The neigh of startled stallions,  
The hurried rhythm of the hot battalions,  
The blown wild scent of crushed geranium,  
The parley of the howitzers, the shrill,  
Grim colloquy of bill with bill, —  
These had their fateful hour. But now, even now,  
A bird sings on a cannon-broken bough,  
Sings all the afternoon;  
And when dark falls  
On the short-torn walls,  
Frail wings will come to wander in the moon,  
Wander in long delight  
Through Africa's star-filled, delicious night.

III.

War's bitter root, and yet so fair a flower!  
Sing and be glad, O England, in this hour;  
But not as one who has no grief to bear,  
No memories, no burden, no despair.  
Be glad, but not as one who has no grief:  
The victor's laurel wears a wintry leaf.  
The clarions revel and the joy-bells rave,  
But what is all the glory and the gain  
To those wet eyes behind the misty pane,  
Whose Africa is crumpled to one grave,  
A lone grave at the mercy of the rain?